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words, colors, names, etc., seldom give such results, the direct influence being generally the more powerful. The forgotten or semi-forgotten Japanese letters were to be found in various degrees of consciousness, and several pages are devoted to an investigation of them. The third process, addition, can be illustrated by the following examples: The—Thee; sound of two pieces of wood rubbed together—visual image of the small pepper-boxes (which grind) at table in a Swiss hotel (p. 44). The addition of elements to an idea often takes place while the idea itself undergoes a diminution as above described; this may go so far that none of the original idea is left, every substitution is thus an addition with diminution. A large collection of examples is given illustrating the various forms of the process. One of the most interesting points is the addition of the coefficient of recognition (first noticed by Höfding); the simplest form is seen in the example: touch-impression from a piece of silk—recognition of an indefinite touch-impression, (p. 57). The development of the quality of recognition into localization in space and time is illustrated by numerous examples. The Herbartian revival of ideas and the English reproduction of ideas are impossible terms, ideas being neither revived nor reproduced; the facts are limited to the existence of an idea at a given moment which exhibits certain properties that we attribute to previous occurrences in consciousness. These properties are called after-effects. One peculiar case is experimentally investigated, namely, the effect of an unperceived element. A series of picture cards is shown with such short exposures that only the picture is seen while a letter in the indirect field of vision entirely escapes notice. Then the letters are shown singly and the observer is asked to say what picture belongs to each of them. The results show that the unperceived portions of an idea are sufficient to call up the idea. The bearing of these experiments and those on indirect influence in explaining cases of apparently disconnected successions of ideas is evident.

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### III.—HYPNOTISM AND SUGGESTION.

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BÉRILLON, *Les faux témoignages suggérés chez les enfants*, Rev. de l'Hypnotisme 1892 VI 203.

Dr. Bérillon recounts some observations on children both in the waking and hypnotic conditions. He asks a child to pay especial attention to his words and says: "you will forget your name;" the child is really unable to speak its name, although evidently struggling to do so. Another boy ten years of age is asked to tell what he did the day before, he mentions that a Mr. J. was present at dinner, when he is interrupted with the statement that his memory is confused and that he doesn't know whether Mr. J. was present at lunch or at dinner. His mother asks him to remember but the recollection is gone. Another boy 12 years of age is told that when in the street yesterday he saw two men fighting, the one struck the other and fled. The man was large and so on. Upon questioning the lad recalls the whole scene and will not believe it was suggested to him. Another child similarly is made to accuse a respectable neighbor of theft, or accuse his school-mate of assaulting him and so on. The suggestions are often extended by the imagination of the subject. Dr. Bérillon concludes that with children from six to fifteen years of age it is easy by simple affirmation

either in the waking condition or in hypnotism, to promote illusions of perception, partial amnesia, distortions of memory and hallucinations. The realization of such suggestions in children, is the rule and the failure the exception. The readiness with which these phenomena may be utilized for inducing false testimony is obvious and should be taken into account in all legal cases in which the testimony of children is admitted. As evidence of the sincerity of the children Dr. Bérillon offers his own impressions, and the fact that in many cases the suggestions were realized at the first meeting and when the children were in ignorance of the expected result. They were selected from all classes of the population, and Dr. Bérillon is of the opinion that the intelligent children are more rather than less susceptible to its influences. The great suggestibility of the children seems clearly related to the great prevalence of good hypnotic subjects in France, and it may be questioned whether a similar condition of suggestibility would be found amongst the children of our own country.

GUÉRIN, *Considérations juridiques à propos des faux témoignages suggérés*, Revue de l'Hypnotisme 1892 VI 212.

The French code punishes false testimony with the same penalty that attaches to the accused if convicted by such testimony, and although the testimony of children is under special regulations, the possibility of injustice by suggested testimony is not diminished thereby. Just as the inebriate is responsible for the effects of his passion when he first indulges it so the subject of suggestion is responsible for allowing himself to be the subject of suggestion. "He is as culpable for accepting criminal suggestions as he would be for following bad advice; the situation is the same." The danger for the accused is extreme, and it is the business of the students of hypnotism to furnish means whereby the suggested may be distinguished from the true experience and whereby the author of the suggestion may be discovered. Equally important is the necessity of limiting these practices to physicians and allied scientists.

VOISIN, *Délit de vol commis sous l'influence de la suggestion hypnotique*, Revue de l'Hypnotisme 1892 VI 219.

A woman aged twenty, subject to hystero-epilepsy, catalepsy and somnambulism was arrested for stealing many objects from the Magasins du Louvre. It appeared that for three months she had been stealing with extreme adroitness at the suggestion of some accomplices. At the same time her suggestibility in the waking condition was so great that her companions could make her do and believe almost anything. On recommendation she was sent to the Salpêtrière instead of to prison and was there restored mainly by suggestion.

GOIX, *Anorexie hystérique traitée avec succès par la suggestion hypnotique*, Revue de l'Hypnotisme 1892 VI 245.

Anorexia is the persistent refusal of food and may result fatally; the sole cause is that the patient does not want to eat. Marie Ch..... aged 23 appears September 10 before Dr. Goix and has not eaten for four days; during this time her energy and industry are extraordinary. Hysterical symptoms are clear. She is hypnotised but refused to promise while hypnotised, that she will eat. The next day while hypnotized she drank a cup of chocolate which she is told is water, (water she takes at all times), but still refuses the suggestion of eating. Still later the suggestion is given her that she will repeatedly say "I will eat, I will eat." By repeated suggestion, setting the time of eating, threatening her with severe pain, the opposition is at last broken down and a normal